

Become An American Citizen

HANDBOOK
ON
Naturalization Law

**With
Questions
and
Answers**



**STATUE OF
LIBERTY**

**Giving Form
of the
U. S.
Government**

WITH
YIDDISH TRANSLATION

HANDBOOK
ON
NATURALIZATION
LAW

WITH
Yiddish Translation

BEING A SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,
ALSO GIVING THE FORM OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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PREFACE

The object of this work is to produce the facts of naturalization Laws, including the form of the United States Government. English translation for those who speak the Italian language is the second object of this handbook.

This however does not mean that this handbook is prepared for Italians only. Every Alien who intends to become a citizen of America, will enjoy reading this handbook from which he will acquire knowledge to take out his citizenship papers without difficulty. In other words the reader will learn the form and procedure of the United States Government; also the Laws of naturalization.

The author of this handbook upon arrival from Albania to America was as much ignorant about the requirements as any Alien first entering the United States.

The word ignorant as used by me stands for this particular subject only. But even those requirements can be fulfilled; and through my experience, I hereby present this handbook to those who intend to become American Citizens. The only guarantee for your citizenship papers is to study this handbook carefully.

A. T. BODI.

48 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

Naturalization Laws and Requirements

WHO, HOW and WHERE

1 The Laws of the United States provides that no person may become a citizen who is a polygamist, anarchist, or those who belong to certain organization teaching disbelief or causing opposition to organized Governments.

2 White persons only or persons of African birth may become citizens of the United States. Chinese and some parts of the African zone are excluded. But Chinese born in the United States are citizens by birth.

3 Minor children of naturalized citizens become citizens at the time of their parents' naturalization, only if they were then living in the United States. If not in the United States, then they will become citizens when they live permanently therein.

4 Only those who are over eighteen years of age can take out their "first papers." Such declaration of intention to become a citizen, can be made on the day you arrive in America, or whenever you wish thereafter.

How to proceed.

(a) Apply to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, in your own district or County or in the General Post Office. Ask for a blank form called, "facts for Declaration of intention".

(b) Fill it out yourself if you can, or ask some one to help you. Teachers, Ministers, Priests, or even a police officer or any other citizen will be glad to help you.

(c) The port you departed, your name, the name of the ship and the date of arrival in America must be correct in your application.

(d) After you have performed all the requirements take it to the Clerk of the same Court or in the Post Office. The Clerk will fill out a certificate which is your Declaration of Intention to become a citizen. A fee of one dollar should be paid by you and after two years you apply for the final papers; under these conditions:

1 Your application for the second papers must be made within seven years from the date of your first papers. After the expiration of seven years your first papers will be void or no good and to become a citizen of America you are bound to start from the very beginning.

2 You must learn to speak English and be able to sign your own name.

3. You must live in the United States continuously for at least five years immediately preceding your application and in the State where you applied for naturalization at least one year.

Note: The above requirements are very important; do not forget the seven year period.

PETITION FOR SECOND PAPERS.

In order to obtain the second papers, you must be ready before the seven years expire. You must do as follows:

(a) At the end of two years you must go with your first papers to the Clerk of one of the Courts, or to the Post Office as the case may be. It is not necessary to go in the same Court where you obtained your first papers.

(b) If you came to the United States before June 29, 1906, you should apply for a blank form called, "Facts for Petition"

for Naturalization.” After execution you must return it to the Clerk of the Court and you must pay four dollars.

(c) If you came into the United States after June 19, 1906, you must apply for a blank form called, “Application for Certificate of Arrival”.

(d) After you fill this application, mail it to Washington. Then you must wait until notified by the Clerk to appear. When you receive such notification you must go to court with four dollars. You must bring two witnesses with you and they must be American citizens; if naturalized their certificates must be presented with them. Said witnesses are required to show, that they know the applicant five years. This can be shown orally or by affidavits. If two witnesses know you only two years in the last State, you must get through the Clerk the Depositions of two other citizens who have known you the rest of the necessary five years, in the State where you lived before.

(e) Witnesses must state how they know the applicant—when and where?

Read carefully this book including the Constitution of the United States of America.

You must wait at least ninety days. After notification appear before the United States Examiner, at the time and place named therein. Be sure and have two legal witnesses. If your previous witnesses can not appear you must tell the Clerk and he will allow you to bring two others. In some cases the Clerk will compel them to come.

Hearing: After ninety days you can go for a hearing in The U. S. District Court, or Post Office. By an act of 1913 the Supreme Court may hold evening sessions. As to the witnesses they testify as to the applicant's residence, moral character and attachment to principles of the Constitution.

You will be examined as to the knowledge of Government in the United States and History. After all the required things

have been executed, the applicant will own a certificate of citizenship.

Soldiers Honorably Discharged

1. The honorable discharge or Certificate signed by an authorized master of a vessel or Officer.
2. Certificate of arrival if you entered the United States subsequent to June 29, 1906.
3. Two citizens who can prove that you are the holder of such discharge. A Certificate of services and residence.

Note: Honorable discharged soldiers who failed to get the citizenship papers while serving in the military forces, must immediately take the matter up with the Officials of naturalization.

CITIZENS BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Constitution of the United States provides that only citizens born in the United States should have the right to become Presidents. This does not mean that citizens born in foreign countries, but within the law, would not have the right to such privilege. For instance, the children of an American Ambassador, Minister, Consul, persons in diplomatic services, and all those born in ships flying the American Flag are citizens, as provided by law.

In other words, if a citizen desires to avail himself of the opportunities privileged through citizenship, he must comply with the statutory provisions. For example, if the statute provides that a candidate must be for a certain number of years in the United States, that is the law and must be carried out accordingly. This provision applies only to those who are deemed American citizens entitled to become presidents of the United States.

The Government of the United States

- 1 What does the United States consist of ?—**A federation of forty-eight States and six Territories.**
- 2 What and where is the Capitol ?—**Washington, D. C.**
- 3 Who is the Head of the United States ?—**The President.**
- 4 What sort of Government has the United States ?—**Republican.**
- 5 What year, month and day was the Declaration of Independence?—**July 4th, 1776.**
- 6 What is the principal Law by which the United States is governed ?—**The Consitution of the United States is the fundamental Law.**
- 7 Who propounded and formed this Consitution ?—**Delegates from the thirteen original States.**
- 8 What were these thirteen States ?—**New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, South Carolina, New York, Pennsylvannia, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, New Jersey and Georgia.**
- 9 The Constitution of the United States adopted when ?—**September 17, 1787.**
- 10 In operation when ?—**March 4, 1789.**

די רעגירונג פון די יוניטעד סטייטס.

1. וויפיל שטאטען און געגענדס (בעצירקען) זיינען פעהאנען אין די יוניטעד סטייטס? א פאראייניגונג (בונד) פון 48 שטאטען און 6 געגענדען.
2. וואס און וואו איז די הויפטשטאדט? וואשינגטאן, דיסטריקט פון קאָלומביא (ד. ק.).
3. ווער איז דער עלטסטער אין די יוניטעד סטייטס? דער פרעזידענט.
4. וואס פאר א רעגירונג האט די יוניטעד סטייטס? א רעפובליקאנישע.
5. וואס פאר א יאהר, מאָנאט, און טאָג איז די ערקלעהרונג פון אינ-דעפערענס (אונאבהענגיקייט) געווען? יולי (דזשוליי) 4, 1776.
6. וואס איז די הויפטזעכליכע (הויפט) לאַה (געזעץ) דורך וועלכע די יוניטעד סטייטס איז באערשט (גאָווערננט)? די קאנסטיטושאָן (רעגירונגס) פון די יוניטעד סטייטס איז די גרונדלאגע געזעץ (לאַה).
7. ווער האט פאָרגעשלאָגען און געמאכט דיעזע קאנסטיטושאָן? דעלע-גאטען פון די דרייצעהן אָריגינאלע שטאטען.
8. וועלכע זיינען די שטאטען געווען? ניו העמפשיר, מאססאטשוס-זעטס, ראָוד איילאנד, קאָנעקטיקוט, ניו-יאָרק, פענסילווייניא, וויר-דזשיניא, דעלעווער, מערילאנד, נאָרטה קאראליינא, סאוט קאראליי-נא, ניו דזשירזי, און דזשארדזשיא.
9. ווען איז די קאנסטיטושאָן פון די יוניטעד סטייטס אָנגענומען גע-וואָרען? סעפטעמבער 17, 1787.
10. אין אַפּעראציע ווען? מארטש (מערץ) 4, 1789.

- 11 What is its object ?—**To provide for Common defence: form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, also incur domestic tranquility to promote the general welfare of the Citizens, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our prosterity.**
- 12 Can the Constitution be changed and amended ?—**Yes.**
- 13 Has it ever been amended ? — **Yes.**
- 14 How many amendments have been made ?—**19.**
- 15 What is the process of an amendment to the Constitution ?—**It must be passed by two-thirds majority of the Congress, and be approved by three-quarters of the States.**
- 16 How long is the President in Office ?—**Four years. (4)**
- 17 How is the President elected and by Whom ?—**By electors chosen by the voters of each State.**
- 18 Who else is elected by the same procedure ?—**The Vice-President.**
- 19 **If election fail who then elect the President and Vice-President ? — The House of Representatives shall choose the President and the Senate the Vice-President.**
- 20 Where is the Official residence of the President ?—**In the White House, Washington, D. C.**
- 21 When does the Presidential election take place ?—**In November of every fourth year.**
- 22 After the election when are the President and Vice-President inaugurated ?—**On the fourth day of March following the election, provided such day does not fall on Sunday.**

11. וואס איז די קאנסטיטוטשאנס צוועק (גגענדשטאנד)? צו פארזאָר-
גען וועגען די געמיינשאפטליכע ווידערשטאנד, צו מאכען א מעהר
פאלקאמען אייניגקייט (יוניאן), צו באפעסטיגען גערעכטיגקייט,
אויך צו בריינגען היימישע רוהיגקייט, צו ערהויבען די אלגעמיינע
בענעפיט פון די בירגערס, און פארזיכערען די געבענשטע פון פריי-
הייט צו אונז אין אונזער רייכקייט.
12. קען די קאנסטיטוטשאן געביטען אָדער פארגרעסערט (אמענדעט). ווע-
רען? יע.
13. האָט מען דאָס שוין געמאכט? יע.
14. וויפיעל מאָל האָט מען שוין געביטען? 19.
15. וואָס איז דער פראָצעס (פראָסעז) פון אן אמענדמענט צו די קאנסטי-
טוטשאן? דאָס מוז דורכגעהן ביי צוויי דריטעל מעהרהייט (מא-
דזשאָריטי פון דעם קאָנגרעס.
16. ווי לאנג איז א פרעזידענט אין זיין שטעלע? פיער (4) יאָהר.
17. ווי אזוי איז א פרעזידענט עלעקטעט און ביי וועמען? ביי וואוילערס
(עלעקטאָרס) אויסגעקליבען ביי די וואוטערס פון יעדער שטאַט.
18. ווער נאָך איז עלעקטעט אין דעם זעלבען וועג? דער ווייס פרעזי-
דענט.
19. אויב דער עלעקשאן פעהלט, ווער עלעקטעט דאן דעם פרעזידענט
און דעם ווייס פרעזידענט? די הויז פון רעפרעזענטייטיווס (פאָר-
שטעלענדע) מוזען קלייבען א פרעזידענט און דער סענאט מוז קליי-
בען א ווייס פרעזידענט.
20. וואו איז דער רעגירונגס וואוינונג פון פרעזידענט? אין דער וויי-
סער הויז (וועיט האוז) אין וואשינגטאָן (ד. ק.).
21. ווען ווערט דער פרעזידענט עלעקטעד? אין נאָוועמבער פון יעדען
פיערטען (4-טען) יאָהר.
22. נאָך דעם עלעקשאן ווען ווערט דער פרעזידענט און דער ווייס פרע-
זידענט אינאָנדרייטער (מחנך ווערען)? אין דעם פערטען (4-טען)
טאָג פון מאַרטש (מערץ), נאָך דעם עלעקשאן, מיט דעם באדינג
דאָס אזא טאָג געפאלט אויס זאָנטאָג.

- 23 What duties and powers have the President?—**To sign or veto Laws of Congress and see that the execution was properly carried out.**
- 24 Must the President sign a Bill to make it a Law?—**Yes.**
- 25 Can he refuse to sign it ?—**Yes.**
- 26 Can Congress pass a Bill after the President's Veto?—**Yes, by two-thirds of their votes; or if he does not return nor veto, it becomes a Law in ten days.**
- 27 If the President has Vetoed a Bill how may it become a Law ?—**By two-thirds of the votes of each House of Congress.**
- 28 Referring to Treaties with foreign nations, who has the power ?—**The President with the advice and consent of the Congress.**
- 29 Who are the chief advisers and assistants to the President ?—**The Cabinet.**
- 30 What is the so-called Cabinet ?—**The advisers to the President.**
- 31 How many members in the President's Cabinet?—**Nine.**
- 32 In case the President dies, who succeeds him ?—**The Vice-President.**
- 33 If the Vice President dies, who becomes the Vice-President ?—**The ranking members of the President's Cabinet in order of their importance.**
- 34 How many terms may the President serve ?—**Custom is opposed to more than two terms.**
- 35 Can an American citizen but of foreign birth become a President of the United States ?—**No, only those who were born in America.**

23. וואס זיינען די פליכטען (דינסטען) און מאכט דאס דער פרעזידענט האט? צו צייכענען אדער פארבאטען די געזעצען פון קאנגרעס און זעהן דאס די ווירקונג (עקזעקיושאן) זאל געטהאן ווערען ווי עס דארף צו זיין.
24. מוז דער פרעזידענט צייכענען א ביל צו מאכען דאס א געזעץ? יע.
25. קען ער זיך ענטזאגען דאס אונטערצושרייבען? יע.
26. קען דער קאנגרעס פאסען (דורכלאזען) א ביל נאך דעם פרעזידענט פארבאט? יע, ביי צוויי-דריטעל מאדושאריטי פון זייערע וואוטס, אויב ער שיקט ניט אפ דעם ביל אדער פארבאט דאס, ווערט דאס א געזעץ אין 10 טעג.
27. אויב דער פרעזידענט האט פארבאטען א ביל, ווי אזוי מעג דאס ווערען א געזעץ? ביי צוויי-דריטעל וואוטס אויף יעדען הויז פון קאנגרעס.
28. וועד האט דאס מאכט געגען די אונטערהאלדונג מיט פרעמדע נא-ציאנען? דער פרעזידענט מיט דער ראטה און עצה פון קאנגרעס.
29. ווער זיינען די עלטסטע ראטהגעבערס און העלפערס פון דעם פרע-זידענט? דער קאבינעט.
30. וואס איז דער קאבינעט? זיי זיינען די ראטהגעבערס צו דעם פרע-זידענט.
31. וויפיל מעמבערס זיינען פארהאנען אין דעם פרעזידענט קאבינעט? ניין (9).
32. אויב דער פרעזידענט שטארבט, ווער ווערט פרעזידענט. דער ווייס-פרעזידענט נעחמט זיין פלאץ.
33. אויב דער ווייס-פרעזידענט שטארבט ווער ווערט פרעזידענט? דער העכסטער מעמבער פון דעם פרעזידענט'ס קאבינעט.
34. וויפיל טערמס (זיצונגען) מעג א מאן זיין פרעזידענט? קאסטאם (מנהג) פארבאט מעהר ווי צוויי טערמס.
35. קען אן אמעריקאנער בירגער, אבער ניט געבארענער אין די יונייטעד סטייטס ווערען א פרעזידענט? ניין, נאך די וואס זיינען געבארען געווארען אין אמעריקא.

- 36 What are the qualifications ?—**A resident in the United States at least fourteen years; he must also be thirty-five years of age.**
- 37 Can a woman be President ?—**Yes, but it has never occurred.**
- 38 How many Departments has the Government of the United States ?—**Three.**
- 39 What are the three departments of the Federal Government ?—**The Executive, Judicial and Legislative.**
- 40 What is the Legislative Department ?—**The Congress—Senate and the House of Representatives.**
- 41 What is the Judicial Department ?—**The United States Supreme Court and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.**
- 42 What is the Executive Department ?—**The President and his Cabinet.**
- 43 By whom are the United States Supreme Court Judges appointed and for how long ?—**The President with the consent of the Senate appoints them for life on good behavior.**
- 44 What makes up the United States Supreme Court?—**One Chief Justice and eight associate Justices.**
- 45 Where does the Supreme Court of the United States meet?—**At Washington, D. C.**
- 46 What are the powers and functions of the United States Supreme Court?—**The interpretation, application and constitutionability of the Laws of the Government.**

36. וואָס זיינען די ערפאָדערליכע אייגענשאַפטען? אן איינוואוינער אין די פאראייניגטע שטאַטען צום וועהניגסטענס פיערצעהן (14) יאָהר אויך מוז ער אלט זיין 35 יאָהר.
37. קען א פרוי זיין א פרעזידענט? יע, אָבער עס האָט זיך נאָך קיינמאָל ניט געטראָפֿען.
38. וויפיעל דעפארטמענטס (אָבטהיילונגען) האָט די רעגירונג? דריי (3) דעפארטמענטס.
39. וואָס זיינען די דריי (3) דעפארטמענטס פון דעם פּעדעראל (בונד) רעגירונג? די עקזעקוטיוו (אויספיהרענדע), די דזשודישעל (ריכט-טערליכע), די לעדזשיסליטיוו (געזעצגעבענדע).
40. וואָס איז דער לעדזשיסליטיוו דעפארטמענט? דער קאָנגרעס, דער סענאט און די הויז פון רעפרעזענטאטיווס.
41. וואָס איז דער דזשודישעל דעפארטמענט? די יונייטעד סטייטס סופֿ-רים קאָורט (העכסטע געריכט הויז), און אזעלכע נידעריגערע גע-ריכטס הייזער וואָס דער קאָנגרעס מעג פון צייט צו צייט אָנשטעלען און איינריכטען.
42. וואָס איז דער עקזעקוטיוו דעפארטמענט? דער פרעזידענט און זיין קאבינעט.
43. ביי וועמען זיינען די סופרים קאָורט דזשאָדזשעס פון די יונייטעד סטייטס אפוינטעט (אויסגעקליבען) און אויף ווי לאַנג? דער פרעזי-דענט מיט דער צושטימונג פון דעם סענאט, אפוינטעט זיי פאר'ן גאַנצען לעבען פאר גוטע בעהיוויאָר (אויפיהרונג).
44. וויפיעל מעמבערס זיינען פארהאנען אין די יונייטעד סטייטס סופֿ-רים קאָורט? איינער אן עלטסטער דזשאָדזש (ריכטער) און אכט (8) אנדערע ריכטערס.
45. וואו פאָרזאמעלט זיך דער סופרים קאָורט פון די יונייטעד סטייטס? אין וואשינגטאָן (ד. ק.).
46. וואָס זיינען די מאכט און פונקשאַן (פּעהיגקייט) פון דעם סופרים קאָורט? די ערקלעהרונג, אנווענדונג (פּולמעסיגקייט) און די געזעצ-ליכקייט פון די געזעצען פון דער רעגירונג.

- 47 In what cases do the Judicial powers extend?—**The Judicial power extends in all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution.**
- 48 Who occupies the highest Judicial Office in the United States?—**The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.**
- 49 By whom are the Laws of the United States made?—**The Congress of the United States sitting in Washington, D. C.**
- 50 How is the Congress composed?—**Of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives.**
- 51 Who is the Presiding Officer of the United States?—**The Vice- President.**
- 52 How is he chosen?—**The Vice President of the United States is always by virtue thereof President of the Senate.**
- 53 The United States Senators are elected how?—**By direct vote of the people of the United States.**
- 54 How many Senators are elected from each State?—**Two are chosen to represent each State.**
- 55 For what term of years do the United States Senators serve?—**They are elected to serve for a term of six years.**
- 56 To serve as a United States Senator how old must a person be?—**Thirty years or older.**
- 57 Who may serve as a United States Senator?—**Any person who is thirty years or more who has been a citizen of the United States for at least nine years and who is an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen or elected.**

47. איבער וועלכע קייסעס האָט די דזשודישעל מאכט צוזאָגען? די דזשודישעל מאכט האָט צוזאָגען איבער אלע קייסעס און געזעצען און ריכטיגקייט אָדער אָרענטליכקייט ארויסקומענדיג פון דער קאָנסטיטושאָן.
48. ווער האלט דעם העכסטען דזשודישעל אָפּיס אין די יוניטעד סטייטס? דער טשיעף (עלסטער) דזשאָסטיס פון די יוניטעד סטייטס סופרים קאָרט.
49. ביי וועמען ווערען די געזעצען פון די יוניטעד סטייטס געמאכט? ביי דעם קאָנגרעס פון די יוניטעד סטייטס וואָס זיצט אין וואשינגטאָן, (ד. ק.).
50. וויפיעל ברענטשעס (טהיילען) זיינען פארהאן אין דעם קאָנגרעס? 2 ברענטשעס: דער סענאט און די האוז, פון רעפרעזענטייטיווס.
51. ווער איז דער טשערמאן פון די יוניטעד סטייטס? דער ווייס-פרעזידענט.
52. ווי אזוי איז ער אויסגעקליבען? דער ווייס-פרעזידענט פון די יוניטעד סטייטס איז תמיד און די קראפט (גוטע מדות) פרעזידענט פון דעם סענאט.
53. ווי אזוי ווערען די יוניטעד סטייטס סענאטאָרען עלעקטעט? ביי א גלייכען וואוט פון די מענשען פון די יוניטעד סטייטס.
54. וויפיעל סענאטאָרען זיינען עלעקטעט פון יעדען שטאַט? צוויי (2) זיינען עלעקטעט צו פאָרשטעלען יעדער שטאַט.
55. וויפיעל יאָהר זיינען זייערע טערמינען? זיי ווערען עלעקטעט פאר א טערמין פון זעקס (6) יאָהר.
56. צו זיין א יוניטעד סטייטס סענאטאָר, ווי אלט מוז איינער זיין? 30 יאָהר אָדער עלטער.
57. ווער מעג זיין א יוניטעד סטייטס סענאטאָר? יעדער פערזאָן וואָס איז 30 יאָהר אלט אָדער מעהר, און וואָס איז געוועזען א בירגער פון די יוניטעד סטייטס צום וועהניגסטענס 9 יאָהר, און וואָס איז אן אייניוואָהנער פון דעם סטייט פון וועלכען ער איז עלעקטעט.

- 58 When does Congress meet and how often?—**Commences the first Monday in December, to meet at least once a year and at such other times as it may be called to meet by the President.**
- 59 Where does the United States Congress meet or assemble?—**At Washington, D. C.**
- 60 Laws originate in what branch of the Congress?—**All Laws originate in either branch, except Bills for raising revenue which must originate in the House.**
- 61 What powers has the Congress?—**The Congress has the power to make laws, raise taxes and appropriate monies for carrying out the purposes of the Government.**
- 62 Who is the Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives and how is he chosen?—**He is called the speaker of the House and is chosen by that body.**
- 63 Who elects the members of the United States House of Representatives?—**The people of the United States by direct vote.**
- 64 How many Representatives are elected from each State?—**Depends on the population of each State, each Representative at the present time representing about 218,000 people.**
- 65 What is the term of the United States Representative?—**They serve for a term of two years.**
- 66 Suppose a State has a population of less than 218,000 people would it be entitled to a Representative in Congress?—**Yes, it would be entitled to have at least one member.**

58. ווען פארזאמעלט זיך דער קאנגרעס, און ווי אָפט? זיי פאנגען אָן דעם ערשטען מאָנטאג אין דעצעמבער, צו מיטען צום וועהניגסטענס איין מאָהל א יאָהר, אין אזעלכע צייטען ווען דער פרעזידענט מעג פאָדערען א מיטינג.
59. וואו מיטעט זיך דער יונייטעד סטייטס קאנגרעס? אין וואשינגטאָן (ד. ק.).
60. פון וועלכען ברענטש פון קאנגרעס שטאַמען ארויס געזעצען? אלע געזעצען שטאַמען ארויס אין איינער אָדער אין אנדערען, סידען בילס צו האָבען רעוועניוס (הכנסה) וואָס מוז שטאַמען פון דער האוז.
61. וואָס זיינען די מאכטען פון קאנגרעס? דער קאנגרעס קען מאכען געזעצען, העכערען טעקסעס, און גיבען (אפראָפירען) סומען געלד פאר דעם צוועק פון דער רעגירונג.
62. ווער איז דער טשערמאן פון די יונייטעד סטייטס פון רעפּרעזענטייטיוו טיווס און ווי איז ער אויסגעקליבען? ער רופט זיך אָן דער ספיקער (שפּרעכער) פון די האוז און איז אויסגעקליבען ביי די מעמבערס פון דער האוז.
63. ווער עלעקטעט די מעמבערס פון דער יונייטעד סטייטס הויז פון רעפּרעזענטייטיווס? די מענשען פון די יונייטעד סטייטס, ביי א דירעקטען (גלייכען) וואוט.
64. וויפיעל רעפּרעזענטייטיווס זיינען עלעקטעט פון יעדען סטייט? עס ווענדעט זיך אן די פּאָפּוליישאַן פון יעדער שטאַט. יעדער רעפּ-רעזענטייטיוו, ביי יעצטיגער צייט, פארטרעט כמעט 218,000 פער-זאָן.
65. וואָס איז דער טערם פון א יונייטעד סטייט רעפּרעזענטייטיוו? צוויי (2) יאָהר.
66. ווען א שטאַט האָט א באפעלקערונג וועהניגער פון 218,000 פערזאָן, האָט זי א רעכט צו האָבען א רעפּרעזענטייטיוו אין קאנגרעס? יע, זי האָט א רעכט צו האָבען אים וועהניגסטענס איין מעמבער.

- 67 To serve as a Representative how old must a person be?
—Twenty five years or older.
- 68 Who may serve as United States Representative?—
Any person Twenty five years or older who has
been a citizen of the United States for seven
years or more and who is an inhabitant of the
State from which he is chosen or elected.
- 69 What reasons have you for wishing to become a United
States citizen?—Because I am afforded full pro-
tection of its Laws without discrimination and
I am at liberty to engage in any lawful business
that I may undertake. Also as a citizen I shall
have a right to participate in the Government.
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PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. George Washington, Virginia, 1789/1797.
2. John Adams, Massachusetts, 1797/1801.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, 1801/1809.
4. James Madison, Virginia, 1809/1817.
5. James Monroe, Virginia, 1817/1825.
6. John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, 1825/1829.
7. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, 1829/1837.
8. Martin Van Buren, New York, 1837/1841.
9. William H. Harrison, Ohio (one month in office and died), 1841.
10. John Tyler, Virginia (balance of term), 1841/1845.
11. James K. Polk, Tennessee, 1845/1849.
12. Zachary Taylor, Louisiana (one year and 4 months in office and
died), 1849/1850.
13. Millard Fillmore, New York (balance of term), 1850/1853.
14. Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, 1853/1857.
15. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 1857/1861.

67. ווי אלט מוז א רעפרעזענטאטיוו זיין? 25 יאָהר אָדער מעהרער.
68. ווער מעג זיין א יוניטעד סטייטס רעפרעזענטאטיוו? יעדער מאן, אין עלטער פון 25 יאָהר אָדער מעהרער, וואָס איז געוועזן א בירגער פון די פאראייניגטע שטאַטען פאר 7 יאָהר אָדער מעהרער, און וואָס איז אן איינוואוינער פון דעם שטאַט פון וועלכען ער איז עלעקטעט.
69. פאר וואָס ווילט איהר ווערען א בירגער פון די פאראייניגטע שטאַטען? ווייל איך בין פאר פאַרבריינגען די גאנצע באשיצונג פון איירערע געזעצען, אָהן אויסצייכענונג און איך האָב פרייהייט צו באשעפטיגען זיך אין יעדע געזעצליכע ביזנעס וואָס איך מעג אונטערנעמען זיך, אַלײַן ווי א בירגער וויל איך האָבען דאָס רעכט צו אנטהייילנעמען אין דער רעגירונג.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

16. Abraham Lincoln, Illinois (one term and 6 weeks), 1861/1865.
17. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee (balance of term), 1865/1869.
18. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois 1869/1877.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, 1877/1881.
20. James A. Garfield, Ohio (6 months 15 days in office, died), 1881.
21. Chester A. Arthur, New York (3 years, 5 months and 15 days in office), 1881/1885.
22. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1885/1889.
23. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 1889/1893.
24. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1893/1897.
25. William McKinley, Ohio (one term and part of second), 1897-1901.
26. Theodore Roosevelt, New York, 1901/1909.
27. William H. Taft, Ohio, 1909/1913.
28. Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey, 1913/1921.
29. Warren G. Harding, Ohio, 1921—

The State Government

- 1 Who is the Head executive of the Commonwealth or State?—**The Governor.**
- 2 By whom is the Governor elected?—**By the direct vote of the voters.**
- 3 In what State do we live?—**Massachusetts, (or the name of your State).**
- 4 What is the Capitol of our State?—**Boston. (or the Capitol of any State.)**
- 5 Is any citizen eligible to become a Governor?—**Yes, provided he is an inhabitant of that State seven years from the election thereof.**
- 6 For how long is the Governor elected?—**The term ranging in different States from one to five years; in Mass. for one year.**
- 7 What powers and duties have the Governor?—**He has the power either to approve or veto Laws executed by the Legislature and must see that they are properly carried out.**
- 8 What is the form of the Government of the States, and how are they divided?—**In three (3) Departments, Executive, Judicial and Legislative.**

די רעגיערונג פון דעם סטייט

1. ווער איז דער עלטסטער פון דעם סטייט? דער גובערנאטאָר.
2. ביי וועמען איז ער עלעקטעד? ביי די וואוטס פון די בירגער.
3. אין א וואָס פאר א סטייט וואוינען מיר? מאססאטשוסעטס (אָדער דעם נאָמען פון אייער סטייט).
4. וואָס איז די קעפיטאל פון אייערע סטייט? באָסטאָן (אָדער די קעפיטל פון אייער סטייט).
5. קען יעדער בירגער זיין א גובערנאטאָר? יע, מיט דעם באַדינג דאָס ער איז אן איינוואָהנער פון דעם סטייט 7 יאָהר פאר די עלעקשאָן.
6. ווי לאנג איז דער גוטערנאטאָר עלעקטעד? זיין טערם איז פון איין (1) ביז פינף (5) יאָהר, אין מאסאטשוסעטס איז איין (1) יאָהר.
7. וואָס זיינען די מאכטען און די פליכטען (רענסטע) פון דעם גובערנאטאָר? צו צייכענען אָדער פארבאָטען די געזעצען געמאכט געוואָרען ביי די לעדזשיסלייטשור און מוז זעהן דאָס די לאָאס זאָלען געטהאָן ווערען ווי עס דארף צו זיין.
8. וואָס פאר א רעגיערונג האָט דער שטאַט און ווי איז זי צוטהיילט געוואָרען? צו דריי דעפארטמענטס: עקזעקוטיוו, לעדזשיסלייטיוו, דזשודישעל.

- 9 How is the Executive Department made?—**The Governor, and his Council.**
- 10 How is the Legislative Department made?—**The Senate and House of Representatives.**
- 11 How is the Judicial Department made?—**It is made of a Supreme Judicial Court, Superior Court, and various lower Courts.**
- 12 Who are the chief advisers of the Governor?—**The Governor's Council.**
- 13 What is the Council?—**It is a board of advisers to the Governor.**
- 14 How is the Governor's Council made?—**The Lieutenant Governor and eight Councillors.**
- 15 By whom are they elected?—**They are elected by the voters in the various Councillor districts.**
- 16 By whom are the Laws of the State made?—**By the State Legislature (or the General Court).**
- 17 Who presides over the State Senate?—**They elect their own President.**
- 18 By whom are the State Senators elected?—**By the voters direct.**
- 19 How many State Senators has Massachusetts?—**Forty (40) Senators.**
- 20 What is the term of a State Senator?—**One year.**
- 21 What should be the age of the State Senators?—**They must be twenty one years of age.**

9. וואָס איז דער עקזעקוטיוו דעפארטמענטס? דער גובערנאטאָר און זיינע ראטהגעבערס (קאָנסיל), אפוינטער ביי דעם גובערנאטאָר.
10. וואָס איז דער לעדזשיסלייטיוו דעפארטמענט? דער סענאט און די הויז פון דעפרעזענטאטען.
11. וואָס איז דער דזשודישעל דעפארטמענט? סופרים דזשודישעל קאָרט, סופיריאָר קאָרט, און אנדערע נידעריגערע קאָרטס.
12. ווער זיינען די עלטסטע ראטהגעבערס פון דעם גובערנאטאָר? דעם גובערנאטאָר'ס קאָנסיל (ראטהגעבערס).
13. וואָס איז דער קאָנסיל? ראטהגעבער פון דעם גובערנאטאָר.
14. וויפיעל מעמבערס זיינען פארהאנען אין דעם קאָנסיל? דער לוי-סענאט גאָווערנאָר און 8 אנדערע ראטהגעבערס.
15. ביי וועמען זיינען זיי עלעקטעד? זיי זיינען עלעקטעד ביי די וואוטס אין די פארשידענע קאנסילאָר'ס דיסטריקטען.
16. ביי וועמען זיינען די געזעצען פון דעם שטאַט געמאכט געוואָרען? ביי די סטייט לעדזשיסלייטשור אָדער דער דזשענעראל קאָרט.
17. ווער איז טשערמאן פון דעם סטייט סענאט? זיי קלייבען אויס זייערע אייגענעם טשערמאן.
18. ביי וועמען זיינען די סטייט סענאטאָרען עלעקטעד? ביי די וואוטס פון די בירגער.
19. וויפיעל סטייט סענאטאָרען האָט מאססאטשוסעטס? פערציג (40).
20. וואָס איז דער טערם פון א סטייט סענאטאָר? איין (1) יאָהר.
21. ווי אלט מוז א סטייט סענאטאָר זיין? 21 יאָהר.

- 22 Who may become a Senator?—Any qualified voter who has been inhabitant of the State for at least five years immediately preceding his election from the district which he was chosen.
- 23 By whom is the House of Representatives presided?—They elect their own Speaker.
- 24 By whom are the members of the House of Representatives elected?—By the direct vote of the voters.
- 25 What is the number of the Representatives we have?—Two hundred-forty Representatives (240) in Mass.
- 26 How many years do the State Senator serve?—For one year. (after 1920 2 years).
- 27 What should be the age of the State Representative?—Twenty one years.
- 28 Can any citizen become a State Representative?—Yes if he is a duly qualified voter.
- 29 What would be a duly qualified voter for a State Office?—A qualified citizen is one who has resided one year within the State and also a resident within the town or district in which he claims the right to vote, a six calendar months next preceding in any election of the State Officers.
- 30 How are the States sub-divided?—Into cities, counties and towns.

22. ווער מעג זיין א סענאטאָר? יעדער געלערענטער וואוטער וואָס איז געוועזען אן אנוועזערער פון דעם סטייט אים וועהנינגסמענס פינף (5) יאָהר ביז צום עלעקשאָן.

23. ווער איז דער טשערמאן פון דעם הויז פון רעפרעזענטיטיווס? זיי עלעקטען זייער אייגענעם ספיקער (שפרעכער).

24. ביי וועמען זיינען די מעמבערס פון דעם הויז פון רעפרעזענטיטיווס עלעקטעד? ביי די וואוטס פון די בירגער.

25. וויפיעל רעפרעזענטיטיווס האָבען מיר? 240 רעפרעזענטיטיווס אין מאַססאַטשוזעטס.

26. וויפיעל יאָהר איז א סטייט סענאטאָר אין זיין אָפּיס? פאר איין (1) יאָהר. נאָך 1920 צוויי (2) יאָהר.

27. ווי אַלט מוז א סטייט רעפרעזענטיטיוו זיין? 21 יאָהר.

28. קען יעדער בירגער זיין א סטייט רעפרעזענטיטיוו? יע, אויב ער איז געלערענט גענוג צו האָבען אזא אָפּיס.

29. וואָס פאר א מאן קען האַלטען א סטייט אָפּיס? א בירגער וואָס האָט געוואוינט איין (1) יאָהר אין דעם סטייט און אויך אן איינוואוינער אין דער טאון אָדער דיסטריקט אין וועלכען פלאץ ער האָט די רעכט צו וואוטען זעקס (6) מאָנאטען איידער ער מעג עלעקטעד ווערען אַלס סטייט אָפּיסער.

30. ווי אזוי זיינען די סטייטס צוטהיילט? אין סיטיס, קאונטיס און טאונס.

31. How many counties in Massachusetts?—The State of Mass. has fourteen counties, They are: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Worcester and Suffolk. Boston, the Capital of Massachusetts, comes within Suffolk County.

(Note) It sometimes is very essential for the applicant to know the names of the Senators of his State; the names of the Congressman from what district they come. Also the name of the Governor and Mayor of the city in which he lives,

DO NOT FORGET.

The laws of the United States are executed by Congress, including the House of Representatives and Senate. Subsequently they are enforced by the President of the United States.

State laws are executed by the State Legislatures and are enforced by the Governor of such States.

WHAT A NATURALIZED CITIZEN SHOULD DO.

As to naturalized citizens living in foreign countries, they must appear before the American consul and show the reason of their delay. In other words, to be fully protected as citizens of America they must notify the consul where they stay.

GEORGE S. SELL

31. וויפיעל קאונטיס זיינען פעררהאנען אין מאססאטשועטס? דער מאס-
סאטשועטס סטייט האָט פיערצעהן (14) קאונטיס און זיי זיינען:
מירדעלסעקס, נענטאקעט, נאָרפאָלק, בארנסטייבעל, בערקשייר,
בריסטאָל, דיאָקס, עסעקס, פרענקלין, העמפדען, עמפשייר, פליעמוט,
ווערסטער און סאָפאָלק. באָסטאָן קומט אין די סאָפאָלק קאָונטי,
די קעפיטעל פון מאססאטשועטס.

נאָכבאָמערקונג: א מאָהל איז גלייכער אז דער וואָס געהט ווערען א
בירגער זאָל וויסען. די נעמען פון דעם גובערנאטאָר און די סענאטאָרען
פון זיין סטייט, די נעמען פון די קאָנגרעסמענער און פון וואָס פאר א
דיסטריקט זיי קומען. אויך דעם נאָמען פון דעם מעיאָר פון דער סיטי אין
וועלכע ער וואוינט.

The City Government

- 1 Who is the Chief executive of a city?—**The Mayor.**
 - 2 By whom is the Mayor elected?—**The voters by direct vote.**
 - 3 Is any Citizen eligible for the Office of Mayor?—**Yes if he is a voter duly qualified.**
 - 4 How long does the Mayor serve?—**Generally one year (1); in Boston four (4) years.**
 - 5 What are the powers and duties of the Mayor?—**Only such as are contained in the city Charter.**
 - 6 By whom are the city ordinances made?—**Usually by a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council.**
 - 7 How long do the members of the Board of Aldermen serve?—**One (1) year, excepting where it is otherwise provided by a city Charter.**
 - 8 Who elects the members of the Board of Aldermen?—**By the voters direct.**
 - 9 How long do the members of the Council serve?—**One (1) year.**
-

The Government of the Town

- 1 The town goverment is conducted by a Board of Selectmen elected by the voters of said town at their annual town meeting to serve for one year.

די סיטי גאזענממענט (רעגיערונג).

1. ווער איז דער עלטסטער פון דער שטאָרט? דער מעיאָר.
2. ביי וועמען איז דער מעיאָר עלעקטעד? ביי דיירעקט וואוסט פון די בירגער.
3. קען יעדער בירגער זיין א מעיאָר? יע, אויב ער איז פאסיג צו פארטרעטען אזא אמט.
4. ווי לאנג איז דער מיאָן אין זיין אמט (אָפּיס)? איבעראל איין (1) יאָהר, אין באַסטאָן פיער (4) יאָהר.
5. וואָס זיינען די מאכטען און פליכטען (רענסטע) פאר א מעיאָר? נאָר אזעלכע וואָס זיינען פערהאנען אין דעם שטאָרט טשאַרטער.
6. ביי וועמען זיינען די שטאָרט אָרדינענס געמאכט? אימער ביי א בונד פון אלדערמענער און א קאָמאָן קאָנסיל.
7. ווי לאנג זיינען די מעמבערס פון דעם בונד פון אלדערמענער אין זייערע עמטער? איין (1) יאָהר, סיידען ווי עס איז געשריבען געוואָרען אין דעם שטאָרט טשאַרטער פאר מעהרער.
8. ווער עלעקטעד די מעמבערס פון דעם בונד פון אלדערמענער? ביי דיירעקט וואוסט פון די בירגער.
9. ווי לאנג זיינען די מעמבערס פון דעם קאָמאָן קאָנסיל אין זייערע עמטער? איין (1) יאָהר.

די רעגיערונג פון די טאָן.

1. די טאָן רעגיערונג ווערט געפיהרט ביי א בונד פון סעלעקטמענער עלעקטעד ביי די וואוטערס פון דעם זעלבען טאָן אין זייערען יאָהר-רעדיגע טאָן מיטינגען צו דיענען איין (1) יאָהר.

WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A CITIZEN.

Good citizens with interest will lead their nation, State and City into progress and prosperity. These types of persons are responsible in making up the best Governments on earth. But to take part in the American affairs you must be a citizen. After you become a citizen you have the right to show your knowledge, ability and faithful service.

A naturalized citizen, like a native citizen, is promised the protection of America at home and abroad. He has a voice and may participate in governmental affairs.

Whenever you are elected to public office you will be in a position to help others. A naturalized citizen may aspire to any office in all branches of the Government. There are many persons who live in a country, but these persons are only in it and *not* of it.

When an Alien is married to an American woman, his wife also becomes an alien. Under these circumstances you remain always an alien and have no right to enjoy the privileges of an United States citizen.

You may have your own old ideas but for better protection to yourself and your family you must become an American citizen.

The Constitution of the United States of America

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more Perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

(Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.)

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such manner, as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by direct plurality vote of the people, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and

of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, in any State, the Executive thereof may issue precept calling special election for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of Thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year,

and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall at the Desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United

States, shall be a member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a Law. But in all such cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and col-

lect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.;

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and Current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court,

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Law of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be em-

ployed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of Officers and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings:--And

To make Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post factor Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of an-

other; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or Pay Duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law, and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any Present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; grant letters of Marque or Reprisal; coin money, remit Bills of Credit; make anything but Gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post factor Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his

Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust, or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all Persons voted for, and the number of votes for each: which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest number of Votes shall be President, if such number be a Majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a Majority, and have an equal number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should re-

main two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.)

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a Natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of his Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period for which he shall have been elected any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter of the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath of Affirmation.-“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will Faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments

upon any subject relating to the Duties of their Respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have the Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and Recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary Occasions convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws are properly executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States and Treaties made or which shall be made under their Authority; --to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls: --to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; -- to Controversies to which the United States shall be a party; -- to Controversies between two or more States; -- between a State and Citizens of another State--between Citizens of different States --between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction both as to Law and Fact, with such exceptions and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person

shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same Overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have the Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by General Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to service or Labor in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labor may be due.

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislature of the States concered as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make

all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution and the Laws of the United States

which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the Members of the several Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall be required as a Qualification to any Office or Public Trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEO. WASHINGTON

Presdt and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire, John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. — *Massachusetts*, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. — *Connecticut*, Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. — *New York*, Alexander Hamilton. — *New Jersey*, Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. — *Pennsylvania*, B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimmons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv Morris. — *Delaware*, Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford,

jun., Richard Bassett. — *Maryland*, James McHenry, Danl Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. — *Virginia*, John Blair, James Madison, Jr. — *North Carolina*, Wm. Blount, Hu Williamson, Richd Dobbs Spaight. — *South Carolina*, J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. — *Georgia*, William Few, Abr Baldwin.

Attest:

William Jackson, *Secretary*.

Articles in Addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, Proposed by Congress and Ratified by the Legislatures of the Several States, Pursuant to the Fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of War but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentation or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War [or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall

be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for President, and in district ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the

seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the largest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth Day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President—the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose a Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have

been dully convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress the executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive

or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Article XV.

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. . The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII.

Section 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State elected by the people

thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

Section 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill the vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Section 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the transportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and several States have the concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIX.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Sample of Petition for Second Paper.

Form 2214

For Use of Aliens Who Arrived Before June 29, 1906.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.

**Department of Commerce and Labor.—Naturalization Service.
Washington.**

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.—On and after June 29, 1911, clerks of courts should refuse to execute petitions for aliens who have arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, until the certificate of arrival is furnished the clerk after request of the alien on Form 2226.

NOTE.—A copy of this form (Form 2214) should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization who arrived in this country on or before June 29, 1906, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition. Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen he must bring his certificate of citizenship to the court when the petition is filed.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of four dollars must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the petition for naturalization. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

.....
(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention and do not abbreviate any
part of name by initial or otherwise.)

1. My place of residence is.....
(Number and name of street.) (City or Town.)

.....
(State, Territory, or District.)

2. My occupation is:.....

3. I was born on the.....day of.....18.....at
.....and my
(City or Town.) (Country.)

last foreign residence was.....
(City or Town.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from.....
(Port of embarkation.)

....., on or about the.....day of
.....1.....and arrived at the port of

.....on the
(Port of arrival.) (State.)

.....day of.....1.....
on the vessel.....

(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the
.....day of.....1.....at

.....in the.....
(Location of court.)

Court of.....
6. I am.....married. My.....name.....

husband's.....wife's.....was.....is
.....

(CONTINUED)

(Petitioner, if a widower, should give the name of his wife when living, and state place of her birth; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence. In both cases surplus words should be struck through.)

He She was born in and
(City or Town.) (Country.)
is now deceased. now resides at
(City or Town.) (Country.)

I have child whose name .. date .. and .. place of birth and place of residence are as follows:

....., born day of, 1 at resides at
....., born day of, 1 at resides at

7. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to
..... (Name) (Title and Country) of whom at this time I am a citizen, (subject,) and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

8. I am able to speak the English language.

9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the day of
1, and in the State (Territory), (District) since the day of 1

10. I have heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.
(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks):

I petitioned for citizenship to the Court at on the
(City or Town.) (State, Territory, or District.)

day of, 1 , which was denied for the following reasons:
The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will be present at hearing. If you have been a resident of the State wherein you apply for citizenship for over one year, and elsewhere in the United States sufficiently long to complete a continuous residence therein of five years, you may establish your entire residence within the State by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and your residence elsewhere in the United States by depositions of two witnesses, as provided in Section 10 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906. The witnesses named by you to establish your residence within the State must appear with you on the day you petition to the clerk of court and be sworn as witnesses at that time.

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence Address)

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence Address.)

I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States.

